

Frog Adaptations

How Frogs meet their needs
through Adaptations (specialized
body parts and behaviors).

Amphibian History

- Amphibian group number 3,500 types which frogs belong to the .
- Amphibian comes from the Greek Amphibios which means “double life” or “two sided life”.
- They have been around as far back as the dinosaurs.
- Amphibians are cold blooded.
- They have wet moist skin and long, powerful back legs.
- Some frogs can jump more than 20 times their body length.

Amphibian

Amphibios-Double Life/Two Sided Life

Metamorphosis comes from the
Greek words for
meta-change
morpho-form.

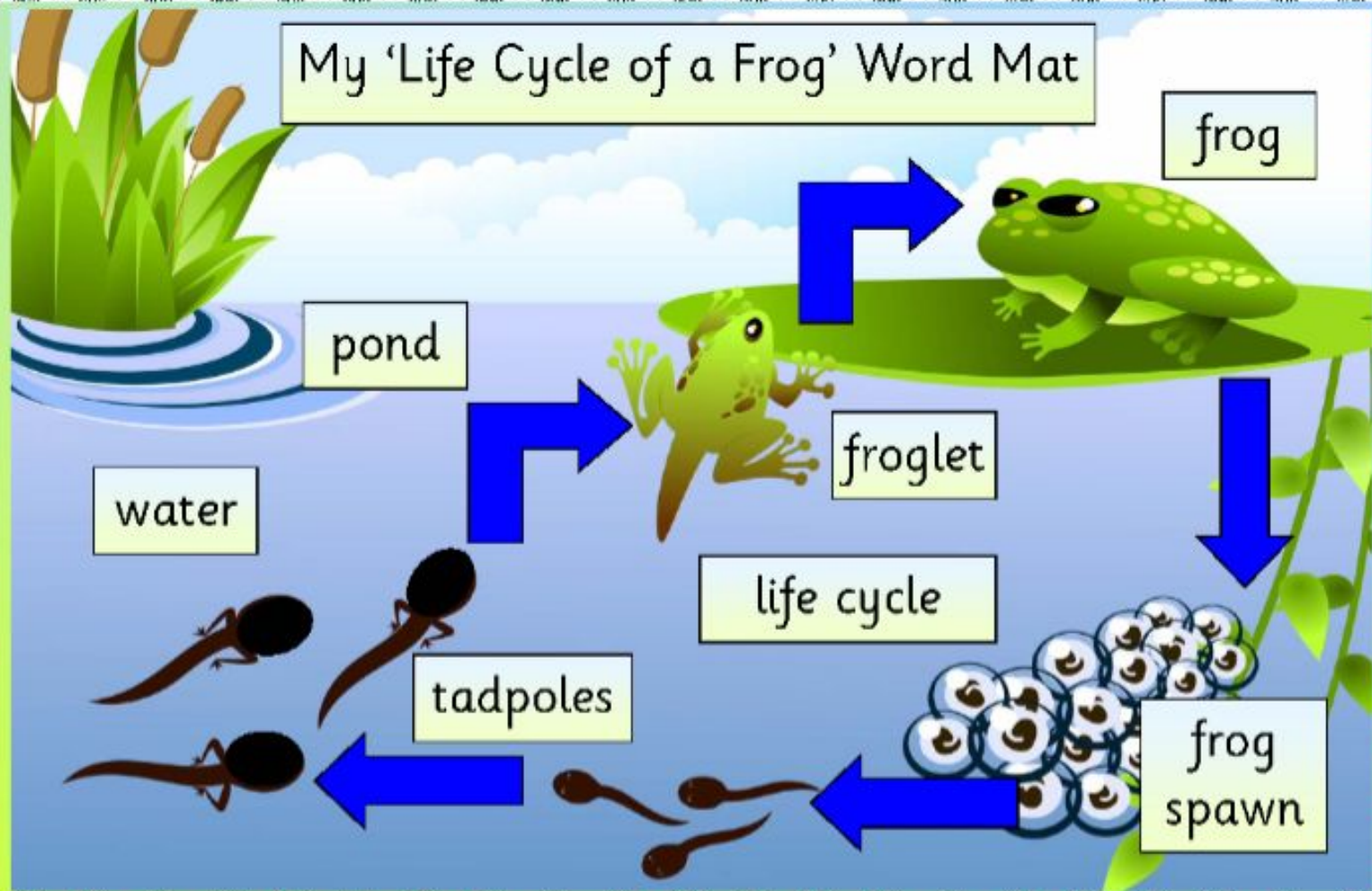
- Life in Water

- Gills to breathe
- Tail to swim in water

- Life on Land

- Lungs to breathe
- Legs to move on land

My 'Life Cycle of a Frog' Word Mat



Water Adaptations

- Frogs have leaky skin.
- Frogs have to keep from drying out.



Red Eye Tree Frog staying wet in a puddle on leaves.



Wax Frog covering its body with wax to stop water leaking out.



Bull Frog staying in pond to replace water lost.

Food Adaptations

- Amphibians are carnivores (meat eaters).
- Eyesight identifies mostly movement.
- Long, sticky tongue to catch food.



Right Temperature Adaptations

- Cool down

- Water
- Shade

- Warm up

- Sunlight
- Hot pavement



Shelter Adaptation

- Shelter under rocks, logs, and other materials found around the edge of lakes and ponds.
- Tree frogs find shelter among the leaves of trees.
- Certain Desert Frogs make a “sleeping bag” to hibernate through dry seasons.



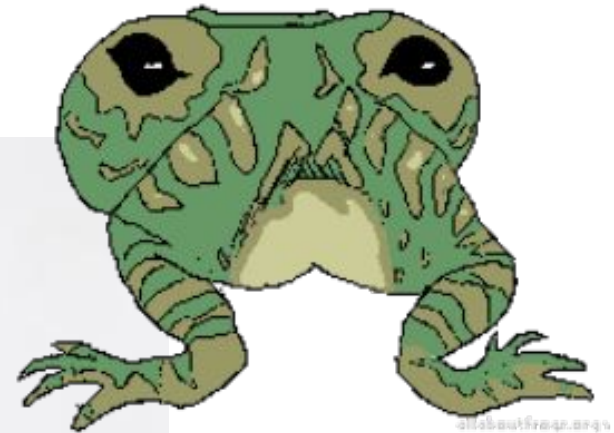
Protection Adaptation 1

- Camouflage
 - Can't see me
 - Can't eat me.



Protection Adaptation 2

- Fake Eyes to appear bigger and scare off predators.



Protection Adaptation 3

- Danger Colors/Poison

- Certain colors in nature signify danger/poison.

- Golden Dart Frog

- Bumblebee Dart Frog

- Blue Dart Frog

